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WORK ON 'HOT LINE' FURTHERS 'SAVAGE PLOTTING'

AU121035 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 12 Aug 83

["In the Course of the Coordination of the Plots Between the USA and the Soviet Union" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 12 (ATA) -- As it has been reported, an American Government delegation held talks with Soviet officials in Moscow on the improvement of the communication through "the hot line" which links the White House with the Kremlin in case of extraordinary situation. This, as was said, was done on the proposal by President Reagan in order to have "more sure means of contact between the two superpowers in case a tense international situation." And this "technical improvement" is done exactly at a time when the situation in a number of regions of the world as in Middle East, Central America, Northern Africa with a large-scale conflict in Chad, has become complicated and exploding. Moscow and Washington are using a milder tone with each other and are trying to coordinate their interests, within those little possibilities that the fierce rivalry for hegemony and zones influence permits them. The American and Russian propaganda links all these with the "hopes" for a summit "Reagan-Andropov" meeting which they think will provide the "key to the solution" of many problems.

The preoccupation for the "hot-line" (White House - Kremlin) at the present moments of the aggravation of the situation in different regions of the world is clearly reflected in the intensification of the savage plotting activity of the two superpowers in these regions. The White House reported that "the USA established immediate contact with the Soviet Union" over the conflict in Chad, keeping in full secrecy the plotting character of these contacts. Both the superpowers are instigating this conflict supplying the belligerent sides with weapons etc. The situation is aggravated in the Middle East, particularly in the Lebanon too. The trips of the American and Soviet emissaries have become more frequent, something which asks for a better functioning of the direct American-Soviet communication.

AWP SECRETARY AT PARTISAN BRIGADE COMMEMORATION

AU142016 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Summary] The 40th anniversary of the creation of the First Partisan Brigade of the National Liberation Army was commemorated in Vithkuq in Korce District today. Among other activities a rally was held on this occasion. Dhimiter Petro, first secretary of the Korce District AWP Committee, opened the meeting and announced that Enver Hoxha had sent a letter of greetings to the ex-partisans and cadres of the First Brigade. The letter was read aloud by Kico Mustaqi, chief of the Army General Staff.

Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary, greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front:

"Dear Comrades, ex-partisans of the First Brigade, brothers and sisters, participants of this celebration: Today we all rejoice that we have gathered here in Vithkuq to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the creation of the First Partisan Brigade.
The First Brigade was created by order of the General Staff and Enver Hoxha personally on the basis of the directives of the Party's Central Committee. Comrade Enver perfected and solved the problems of strategy, tactics, and militant actions in the Army. The First Brigade was formed by experienced partisans from all over the country."

Afterwards Cerrava pointed out the achievements of the highland agricultural economies in the Vithkuq area and the whole of Korce District, and the increase of agricultural and livestock products. Cerrava also spoke about tasks to further modernize the socialist economy and to better utilize our material and human reserves. Afterwards he also spoke about "some international issues."

CORRECTION: TITLE OF DEFENSE MINISTER MURRA

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Defense Minister Outlines Army's Tasks" published in the 15 Aug edition of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page B 1, and refers to the editorial subslug identifying the writer.

Article by Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of people's defense (correcting party title)

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AMERICAN INDUSTRIALIST

AU121638 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received at the Evksinograd residence in Varna Dr Armand Hammer, eminent representative of U.S. business circles and chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the opening of an art exhibition in Sofia. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction at having the opportunity to again meet Dr Armand Hammer, emphasizing his friendly feelings for the Bulgarian people which greatly contribute to expanding the contacts and cooperation between the two countries.

The U.S. businessman expressed great admiration for the substantial progress achieved by Bulgaria in the 4-year period since his last visit. Dr Armand Hammer said that Bulgaria today is an example to other countries for rapid and successful development along the path chosen by it.

Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, also attended the talks.

Following the friendly talks, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of his guest.

STANISHEV RECEIVES GUINEAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU151612 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 15 Aug 83

["Extending Cooperation With Guinea" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Varna, August 15 (BTA) -- Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Damantang Camara, permanent secretary of the National Political Bureau of the Parti-Etat de Guinee.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the development of relations between the BCP and the Parti-Etat de Guinee and a 1984-1985 cooperation protocol was signed by the two parties.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL PROTOCOL WITH GDR -- Sofia, Aug 13 (BTA) -- "Favorable preconditions exist between Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic for cooperation in the sphere of robotics and microelectronics. The efficiency of our industrial enterprises will rise, if we aim our efforts at cooperation in the manufacture of aggregate and metal-working machines, hydraulic devices and the control of machinetools. We shall have to use this equipment to the maximum, so that we will be able to create in the near future flexible automatic production systems," said the minister for machine tools and processing machines of the German Democratic Republic, Mr Rudi Georgi, here today while signing a protocol on the talks he had with the Bulgarian minister of mechanical engineering and the electronic industry, Mr Toncho Chakurov. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 13 Aug 83 AU]

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE SENT TO ROMANIAN LEADERS

LD152213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Romania have exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the 15th anniversary of signing the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the CSSR and the Romanian Socialist Republic and the 35th anniversary of the first alliance treaty between the two states. The telegram, which was sent by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, to Nicolae Ceaŭsescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister, says that relations between the two countries and peoples are developing well and are in full harmony with the provisions of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid signed 15 years ago. This important contractual document has further developed the tested principles and experiences of Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation, firm foundations for the successful development of which were laid by the first alliance treaty of 1948.

We in the CSSR hold our two countries' and nations' relations of friendship and all-round cooperation in high esteem. The close ties between our parties are of decisive importance for strengthening these relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The results of mutual Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation contribute to the incessant growth of the material and spiritual wealth of the peoples of our two countries and serve the cause of socialism, peace, and progress.

We are convinced that both our countries and the Czechoslovak and Romanian people will continue to follow the path of close fraternal cooperation and actively contribute to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement in their fight against imperialism and the threat of war and for permanent peace in Europe and all over the world.

In conclusion, the telegram sent by the highest Czechoslovak representatives, Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu, says: Esteemed comrades, we wish you and all Romanian people many successes in fulfilling the conclusions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the building of advanced socialist society.

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVEST UPDATE -- As of 8 August, grain had been harvested from 1,639,000 hectares nationwide, 71.5 percent of the sown area. While Slovak farmers had already reaped grain from more than 93 percent of all fields, Czech farmers had completed the harvest on only 1,025,000 hectares, 62.7 percent of the area under cultivation. This is due to recent rainfalls and winds, which have flattened grain on some 200,000 hectares in the Czech Socialist Republic. Besides, at many places the soggy soil still prevents machinery from going into the fields. Stubble-breaking has been carried out on 984,700 hectares nationwide, 56.8 percent of the area. The first region to have completed the grain harvest is West Slovakia, where all grain from the region's more than 318,500 hectares has already been brought in. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 83 p 1 AU]

HONECKER'S DEPARTURE FOR POLAND REPORTED

LD160740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0706 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin -- The GDR party and state delegation, led by General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, left for its official friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic this morning. Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation were given a cordial send-off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the GDR party and state leadership. Also present was the charge d'affaires of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR, Jerzy Makosa.

STOPH MEETS WITH NEW USSR AMBASSADOR 15 AUG

LD152232 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph today received the new USSR ambassador to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, for his inaugural visit. Questions concerning the further development of the fraternal cooperation between both countries were discussed. Willi Stoph assured the ambassador of the full support of the GDR Government for his responsible work.

Also today, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary held a talk with the head of the Light and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Fedor Mochalin.

PPR PLANNING COMMISSION'S OBODOWSKI ON VISIT

Meets with Stoph

LD151739 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- On Monday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the two men stated with satisfaction that the guidelines decided on by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR Council of Ministers chairman, during the Polish party and state delegation's official friendship visit to Berlin in March of 1982, has given a visible impetus to bilateral relations.

Willi Stoph and Janusz Obodowski expressed their conviction that the forthcoming talks between the party and state delegations of the GDR and the PPR would result in new impulses for the further deepening of cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

During the exchange of views on issues related to economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the two sides stressed the importance of coordinating economic plans. This made a notable contribution to increasing the two countries' economic potential and further improving the material and cultural living standards of the peoples of the GDR and the PPR.

Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission was present at the meeting. Jerzy Makosa, PPR charge d'affaires in the GDR, was also present.

Signs Protocol With Schuerer

LD151743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- On Monday Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, met Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the PPR Council of Ministers. The talks centered on tasks in economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the present 5-year plan and the coordination of economic plans.

During the talks, which took place in an open and cordial atmosphere, Gerhard Schuerer and Janusz Obodowski signed a protocol on economic cooperation in 1984 and 1985.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON STRAUSS CONFERENCE ON VISIT

WA310001 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by ADN correspondent, datelined Munich: "Franz-Josef Strauss on his conversation with Erich Honecker -- press conference in Munich following return from the GDR"]

[Text] At a 27 July press conference in Munich, Franz-Josef Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria and chairman of the CSU, gave information on his talk with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as on his private visits to the CSSR, the People's Republic of Poland, and the GDR. Strauss, who had returned that morning to the FRG from Erfurt, spoke to about 100 journalists in his party's headquarters building .

As Franz Josef Strauss explained, Erich Honecker had at the outset of the talk in Hubertusstock expressly made clear to him the views of the GDR on current security problems. The chairman of the State Council of the GDR had emphasized that an atomic war was unthinkable. It was better to renegotiate than to counterarm. He, Strauss, responded by saying that he, too, maintained the position that war was no longer an instrument of politics, that the future lay in the peaceful competition of the systems, and that war would not again emanate from German soil. At the same time, however, he also declared that it was out of the question, regardless of the consequences, that the Federal Republic would change its position on the question of missile deployment.

In addition, Strauss said: "I wanted to get first-hand impressions on my trips to the CSSR, Poland and the GDR. A disillusionment in relations with the GDR and the East European countries has come about, and it is quite significant." It could only be advantageous if people try "to overcome the current lack of familiarity."

At the start of the conversation in Hubertusstock, Erich Honecker had presented him with several documents in which positions were stated on the dangers and consequences of placing U.S. atomic missiles in the FRG, and on numerous problems between the GDR and the FRG. He transmitted this material to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and to Zimmermann, the federal minister of the interior, insofar as the latter had jurisdiction over the problems.

In his conversation with the chairman of the State Council, Strauss continued, he had observed Konrad Adenauer's political maxim: "to remain unyielding in matters of principle, to deal pragmatically with other questions." He himself had become more flexible in choosing his means of dealing with Ostpolitik.

The Bavarian prime minister declared that the questions of counterarming and of possible countermeasures by the Eastern bloc countries had been the central point in all talks with Erich Honecker, the GDR head of state and party, with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy prime minister of Poland, and with politicians in the CSSR. He advocated the Federal Government's position of absolute loyalty to the Western defense alliance. Strauss made an effort to play down the consequences of stationing new American atomic missiles for the situtation in Europe and for the relations between the two German states, which Honecker had pointedly referred to. In this connection, he asserted that the danger of war in Europe was nil. This view was not shared, however, by his partner in the dialogue.

Replying to the question when a visit to the FRG by the chairman of the GDR State Council might be expected, Strauss said that now depended upon suitable arrangements. He, however, saw no reason "to pile up artificial mountains of principles before such a visit." Erich Honecker gave him concrete answers to a few questions which particularly concerned him as prime minister of Bavaria. So, for example, the GDR was prepared for talks between experts and for agreements on questions of environmental conservation and the further organization of postal traffic. A cultural agreement, too, could be concluded. Erich Honecker also demonstrated the GDR's readiness to engage in expert consultations on the safety of nuclear plants in the vicinity of the border. Obviously, the climate of the talks was such that people were prepared to attack problems seriously.

Erich Honecker pointed out that members of the GDR border patrol had tried to conduct themselves broad-mindedly in cases of border violation, even though cases of a provocative nature had increased in number. In the first six months of 1983, there had been 1059 such cases, in contrast with 867 in the first six months of 1982.

The topic of the minimum currency exchange, so said Strauss, was also discussed in detail. Strauss admitted that he had not been aware until his trip what an enormous business some people to a large extent and some to a small one are doing in exploiting the black market exchange rate. He, too, had taken a look at the prices in the shops and restaurants of the GDR. Such low prices and the black market exchange rate were being misused by some people to enrich themslves. If people in the Federal Republic were to find a solution to the problem, then the question of currency exchange minimums would be quickly settled.

In the course of the press conference, the CSU chairman criticized Western press reports, according to which there had been an "incident" during his visit to Dresden. Strauss declared that nobody had deterred anyone from making contact with him.

WATER TABLES REMAIN LOW DESPITE RECENT RAINFALL

WA070000 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Although early August rainfall has alleviated the prolonged drought, it has failed to overcome drought-caused problems. According to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, water tables in many parts of the Great Plains, the southern part of Pest County, Bacs-Kiskun, Szolnok, Csongrad and Bekes remain far lower than desirable. Young plant shoots, legumes and pastures have suffered from the drought to such an extent that at least 3 weeks will be required before they can provide forage for livestock even in the event of additional, plentiful rain.

Farms are making every effort to cope with the situation. In some cases previously harvested crops being reserved for winter fodder have had to be used. Corn that has failed to set kernels is being cut; livestock is being grazed on grain and sunflower stubble.

The country has 140 self-propelled straw-collecting machines. High-grade straw can be used to compensate for 10-20 percent of the missing fibrous fodder and is equivalent to third or fourth-grade hay as cattle feed. Furthermore, there are farms which have surplus fodder or do not raise livestock which needs such fodder. These farms are selling their unutilized supplies of suitable vegetation to needy neighbors.

Sowing of early-ripening secondary crops is of great importance for the coming months. Rape, wild horseradish and Sudan grass will provide another mowing this fall or winter pasture. Furthermore, it is worth sowing fall fodder mix for early spring use. This can be followed next year by early-maturing corn.

Byproducts of fall harvesting such as leafy beet heads, fresh corn stalks that are almost the equivalent of hay, and raw beet slices will soon be available to hard-pressed farms. Vinace, a residue of molasses processing for the distilling industry, is an excellent fodder supplement. Although 40,000 tons of this product are created annually, the farms have used only half of it up to now.

All the foregoing measures will make it possible to maintain animal husbandry at a high level and even improve it slightly this year. The supply of feed and fodder thus seems to be ensured throughout the country.

DEPUTY TRANSPORTATION MINISTER DIES AT 48

LD151532 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Istvan Cseri, deputy minister of transport, has died under tragic circumstances. He was 48. Arrangements for Istvan Cseri's funeral are to be made at a later date.

BRIEFS

MTI-CTK COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Budapest, August 15 (MTI) -- Sandor Burjan, MTI director general, and Dr Otakar Svercina, director general of the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY (CTK) have signed a new cooperation agreement in Budapest. The agreement envisages the further development of the two news agencies' relations, and the broadening of the exchange of news, photos, and technical cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 15 Aug 83 LD]

NEW THAI AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, August 15 (MTI) -- Dr Suchat Chuthasamit, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of Thailand to Hungary, presented his credentials to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Monday. Present was Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 15 Aug 83 LD]

BORDER STATION WITH CSSR -- A new border crossing station is being built at the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border at Vamosszabadi in the vicinity of Gyor. The project is nearing completion. The border crossing station will be run jointly by the two countries' customs and passport control personnel. [Summary] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Aug 83 p 4 AU]

SCIENTIFIC WORK PLAN WITH GREECE -- A Hungarian-Greek intergovernmental technical-scientific cooperation work plan was signed in Budapest on Thursday. The agreement defines joint research programs for 2 years between the two countries' pertinent institutes. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Aug 83 p 8 AU]

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION VISITS -- A Mongolian delegation led by Minister Byambyn Rinchinpeljee, chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, which visited our country at the invitation of Bela Csikos-Nagy, chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board, departed on 6 August. The delegation studied government programs concerning the use of energy and the conservation of materials aimed at taking better advantage of the resources of the people's economy, and the role of prices and incentives in the rational use of national resources. Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, received the head of the delegation. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Aug 83 p 9 AU]

PLANNING CHIEF TO MONGOLIA -- At the invitation of Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Mongolian People's Republic, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, went to Mongolia on Wednesday. The deputy premier of the government will have talks on the development of economic relations between the two countries, the coordination of the 1986-90 plans for the people's economies, and the intensification of cooperation in planning. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Aug 83 p 5 AU]

PAKS NUCLEAR POWERPLANT -- Budapest, August 12 (MTI) -- A three-day final trial operation of the first block of the Paks nuclear powerplant came to a successful end on Thursday. The block has passed specially stringent nuclear, energetic, and safety tests. An intermittent experimental run was started on December 28, 1982 during which the reactor block has been periodically feeding electricity to the national grid and has produced a million kwh of electric energy. This has now come to an end with a final and successful 72-hour continuous trial run, making the unit fully operational. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 12 Aug 83 LD]

ECONOMIC STATISTICS -- Budapest, August 10 (MTI) -- The Central Statistical Office reported that in the first half of 1983 Hungary's gross production was 0.1 percent higher than in the similar period of 1982. The output increased in the construction material industry by 2.1 percent, in the chemical industry by 1.0 percent, and in the machine engineering and food industries by 0.8 percent. Metallurgical production stagnated, while the output of mining and the light industry decreased. The number of industrial employees decreased by 2.7 percent, thus per capita production value increased by 2.9 percent. In the first half of this year 69,200 million forints were spent on investment projects, 9 percent more than a year before. The growth of state investment expenditure was more rapid than that of the companies. The production of the construction industry decreased by 2.8 per cent, and the number of its employees by 4.2 percent. The state purchase of plants and gardening products grew by 13.2 percent. Counted on current prices, Hungary's imports increased by 12.4 percent, and exports by 19.4 percent. The population's income from central sources increased by 8.2 percent, and the consumer price level by 8.3 percent, including a 1.3 percent rise due to price changes in 1983. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0711 GMT 11 Aug 83 LD]

USSR PUBLISHES KADAR SPEECHES -- Moscow, August 10 (MTI) -- The Soviet POLITICHESKAYA LITERATURA publisher has brought out a collection of speeches by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU CC and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, made during the official friendship visit to Moscow between July 18 and 23, 1983, of the party and government delegation led by Hungary's first secretary. The volume includes the text of the joint communique and documents. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 11 Aug 83 LD]

DELEGATION TO POLAND -- Budapest, 29 July (MTI) -- A Hungarian party workers delegation, headed by Laszlo Karakas, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Economic and Administrative Department, visited Poland from July 25 to 28 on the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee. The delegation studied the economic work of the CC's general department and the voivodship party committees of Plock and Warsaw, and held talks on the development of inter-party relations. Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the PUWP CC's Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the HSWP delegation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 29 Jul 83 LD]

HONECKER-LED GDR DELEGATION VISIT UNDER WAY

Visit Previewed

LD151647 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 15 Aug -- A party-state delegation from the German Democratic Republic headed by general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker will pay an official friendly visit to Poland beginning August 16th, following an invitation from the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish councils of state and ministers.

This visit of the GDR's party-state delegation will be a significant event in the development of relations between both countries, stimulating a further tightening of the fraternal ties between Poland and her Western neighbour -- the first socialist state in the German land.

The visit is another telling confirmation of the significance of the 1977 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the firm foundation of both countries' alliance and of the development in the mutual relations.

Permanent Poland-GDR ties, good-neighbourly relations between the two Central-European socialist states are the major factor of peace and stability in Europe, a barrier against the forces of reaction and revanchism.

Both countries come out firmly for recognition and respect of the post-war European realities as the basis of security, stability, and peace, and of all international agreements, post-war treaties determining territorial and political shape of today's Europe.

Talks on bilateral [words indistinct] and international issues, started during the visit paid to Berlin on 29 March, 1982 by the Polish party and state delegations headed by PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski, will be continued during the visit.

The visit will be an important step towards strengthening internationalist and full of confidence relations between the PUWP and Socialist Unity Party of Germany, allied parties and organizations, as well as towards shaping in this spirit friendly and good-neighbourly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

The meetings and talks are expected to expand integration, ties, and cooperation in the sphere of joint ventures which are of great significance to Poland's economy in the light of its difficulties and needs.

To greet the honored guests from the GDR, Warsaw has been festively decorated with flags. National colours of Poland and the GDR, red flags, banners with words of welcome to the party-state delegation of German socialist country of workers and peasants decorate Warsaw streets.

Arrival Reported

LD161024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0806 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 16 Aug (ADN) -- A GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Council Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Warsaw this morning on an official friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic.

The GDR party and state delegation comprises: Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Gerhard Weiss, SED Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and foreign affairs minister; Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee Department for International Relations; and Horst Neubauer, SED Central Committee candidate member and GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Polish People's Republic.

The flags of the two fraternal countries as well as the red banners of the international workers' movement flew at the airport. "Warm welcome to the Polish People's Republic" was inscribed on a large banner.

Airport Ceremony Covered

LD160953 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Radio and Television services at 0755 GMT on 16 August begin live coverage from Warsaw Okecie Airport of the arrival of the GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker. The reporter says that "Wojciech Jaruzelski, (?Obodowski), Zenon Komender, Stefan Olszowski, and Henryk Jablonski" are among the welcoming party present at the airport.

At 0802 GMT the reporter says that Erich Honecker appears at the airport exit, and is welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski; Honecker then presents the members of his delegation who include Willi Stoph, Guenter Mittag, Egon Krenz, Oscar Fischer, Guenter Sieber, and the GDR ambassador to Poland.

Following the playing of the national anthems, Honecker and Jaruzelski inspect the honor guard and the reporter details Honecker's biography.

At 0820 GMT the welcoming ceremony draws to a close. The reporter says that Erich Honecker and his accompanying delegation depart for their residence through the streets of Warsaw, which are decked in festive garb and where Warsaw residents are gathering.

Initial Talks Held

LD161102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug (ADN) -- An initial friendly exchange of views took place this morning between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski in the PZPR Central Committee building.

Directly afterward the official talks began between the delegations they are heading.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony Held

LD161059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 16 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker laid a wreath on Tuesday morning, shortly after the arrival of the GDR party and state delegation, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Victory Square. "Glory and Honor to the Heroes of People's Poland" reads the inscription on the ribbon.

A guard of honor from the Polish Army was formed for the solemn ceremony.

The two countries' national anthems were played. Many inhabitants of Warsaw lined both sides of the route to the cemetery, established in 1925, under the arches of the building of the former headquarters of the Polish Army. Plaques at the site recall those battlefields on which Polish soldiers and partisans fought against Hitler's fascism. Erich Honecker signed his name in the memorial's book of honor after paying tribute.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD150911 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca Peoli will pay an official visit to Poland in the second half of the month. A telegram was sent to the head of Cuban diplomacy by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowaki.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES CANADIAN BUSINESSMAN 16 AUG

LD160902 Warsaw PAP in English 0706 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 15 Aug -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski received Canadian businessmen of Polish origin John Reid-Weston here today. He is vice-chairman of the Timex Company of Canada. Reid-Weston declared to further supply Polish hospitals -- the Child's Health Centre Memorial Hospital in Warsaw and the Polish Mother Memorial Hospital in Lodz -- with technical and medical equipment produced by the Timex Company. During his stay in Poland, Reid-Weston visited a number of voivodships and met representatives of Polish socio-economic circles.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS 10-12 AUG

LD121551 Warsaw PAP in English 1438 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow 12 Aug -- Edward Lukosz, minister of metallurgy and engineering industry, accompanied by Stanislaw Wylupek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers and government commissioner for the coordination of economic relations with the USSR, paid a visit to Moscow on August 10-12.

The two held talks with Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Abroad at the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and at the State Committee for Planning at the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The talks concerned Polish-Soviet economic and scientific cooperation and centred on the questions connected with the completion of some mothballed investment projects which are important for Poland's national economy.

WALESA DELIVERS ULTIMATUM AT GDANSK DEMONSTRATION

NC151736 Paris AFP in English 1734 GMT 15 Aug 83

[By Michael Castex]

[Text] Gdansk, Aug. 15 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, today warned the Polish authorities to start negotiations with the union or face a demonstration here on August 22.

Mr. Walesa was speaking to the [words indistinct] leading a workers' march from the Lenin Shipyards to the monument commemorating the [words indistinct] the August, 1980, riots here. [words indistinct]

He later told AFP that the underground Solidarity organisation at the shipyards had also warned that if negotiations were not opened workers would be called on to start a go-slow from the same date.

Police had late this morning banned access to the monument after Poles began placing flowers there in the shape of a huge floral cross, a Solidarity symbol, replacing a similar cross removed mysteriously the night before. But as a crowd began to grow outside the police cordons Mr. Walesa led a parade of about 50 workers towards it forcing the police to fall back. Mr. Walesa placed a wreath of carnations, white and red for Polish national and Solidarity colours, on the monument as the demonstrators made the V-for-victory sign, rallying sign of the banned trade union and chanted "Solidarity."

An officer leading riot police who arrived on the scene during the demonstration had just warned the crowd to disperse as Mr. Walesa told them: "Now let us go home quietly and meet on August 22 here if the negotiations do not take place." Accompanied by several hundred demonstrators Mr. Walesa calmly walked away towards his mini-bus despite a massive show of force by a column of police vehicles.

Observers here consider that this latest challenge by Lech Walesa marks a major turning point as the key date of August 31, third anniversary of the formation of Solidarity, approaches.

He has chosen this moment to put himself at the head of the union to openly demand the 21 points of the Gdansk accords under which the right to form independent trade unions and to strike were granted by the government. This challenge to the government will leave him vulnerable to the provisions of new laws passed by the Polish Parliament in July under which he could risk a prison sentence of up to three years for organising any protest movement contrary to the law. The move also signals the determination of Solidarity to launch a new offensive to reclaim the Gdansk accords.

The ultimatum comes on top of calls already made by Solidarity for peaceful marches on leaving work on August 31 and boycotting of public transport. Preparations for the August 31 day of protest have been under way for several days chiefly in the traditional Solidarity strongholds of Gdansk and Warsaw but also in Wroclaw, Opole (south-west) and Krakow and its large working class suburb of Nowa Huta.

The authorities here are showing increasing nervousness as the anniversary which last year saw demonstrations throughout the country and left five dead, draws nearer.

The official press today accused Lech Walesa and Solidarity of "still dreaming of the period of anarchy, of all kinds of demonstrations, boycotts and other adventurist schemings."

In Czestochowa, southern Poland, the suffragan bishop of Warsaw Monsignor Zbigniew Kraszewski speaking to 300,000 pilgrims at the Shrine of the Black Virgin prayed for "long awaited civil and religious liberties." Mgs. Kraszewski, replacing the hospitalised Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp for the delebration of the assumption told the faithful "these liberties are not a privilege but a simple human right."

ILLEGAL SOLIDARITY PRINTING SHOP UNCOVERED

LD151821 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The security services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have uncovered another illegal printing shop which was run by the underground of the former Solidarity organization.

You are viewing the rooms of the farm house belonging to Jozefa K. near Sochaczew. During the course of the search the functionaries of the security services found the following: a printing machine of large printing capacity; more than 10,000 copies of the illegal publication KOS; 132 metal printing matrixes; 11 containers with printing ink; 230 boxes with unused paper; and bottles with chemical mixtures and reagents. Intensive investigations are being carried out in this case.

JUSTICE MINISTER VIEWS STATE'S PENAL POLICY

PM151031 Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 16-17 Jul 83 p 5

[Interview with Minister of Justice Prof Sylwester Zawadzki by Irena Scholl -- date, place not given]

[Text] Scholl: Extreme views are often to be found in Poland on the subject of severity of court sentences. Some favor very harsh penalties while others deem them ineffective. Personally, I subscribe to the view that the best deterrent is a high rate of crime detection. With this, the criminal's belief that he "will surely make it" becomes groundless. What is your opinion on this subject?

Zawadzki: People's views on how to punish lawbreakers are indeed widely divergent. We have not yet attempted any effective method of acquainting society with the primary guidelines of our penal policy nor with the fundamental facts about the degree of severity of the particular methods which constitute that policy. The majority of people do not realize the degree of discomfort involved in particular types of penalties, especially in the case of total deprivation of freedom. The price we pay for leaving this area neglected becomes apparent in attitudes favoring strict and harsh reprisals. We must not, however, forget that there also occurs a diametrically different tendency: that which favors total abolition of judicial punishment. Let us also remember that there are countries which, having in the past applied methods of strict crime supression through judicial punishment, are now enjoying a level of civilization and culture that is far higher than our own and finds expression, among other things, in a high degree of social discipline.

In view of the above it is necessary to step up efforts to popularize the opinion that the best method of crime elimination is sufficiently early prevention of its causes, including such phenomena as [social] pathology, alcoholism, demoralization of children and young people, drug addiction, and social parasitism. All those are to be found at the root of most criminal offenses and some of them -- for example, alcoholism -- constitute the major causes of such common criminal offenses as robbery, or forced entry and theft. If a preventive campaign is to bring any effects at all, it requires much sustained effort on the part of many organs as well as many social and youth organizations. It is also possible to obtain good results through raising society's cultural standards and its general legal awareness. A high rate of crime detectability is also an important factor in crime prevention. Thus, it is correct to say that it is not so much the severity of judicial punishment as its inevitability that constitutes the most effective method of fighting crime.

On the other hand, we must remember that, apart from its corrective, educational function as regards the perpetrator, judicial punishment also carries a generally preventive and protective function in society. Each sentence passed which involves penal retribution is thus addressed not only to the man in the dock also to a great number of people whose future behavior may be significantly influenced by it. It can become a warning. On the other hand, a sentence which is too lenient could even become an encouragement to take the risk.

And thus by saying that sentences should be neither too harsh nor too lenient we mean that they ought to involve enough discomfort -- while remaining based on the prescribed legal norm -- to discourage the perpetrator of the offense from taking the path of crime again. And, equally, that they should not constitute an encouragement for those who might be tempted to embark on that path for the first time.

While we would, therefore, emphasize the importance of the fact that punishment is an unavoidable consequence of crime -- and especially to in situations which are abnormal from society's viewpoint -- it seems to be a point of particular consequence that the penalty involving total deprivation of freedom is not the one and only means of preventing crime. In many cases far better results can be achieved by applying the penalty of a restriction of freedom combined with an obligation to do certain work for the benefit of society -- or else the penalty of having to pay a fine high enough to be felt as an acute economic discomfort.

Since we are talking about society's negative attitudes to our current penal policy, it is necessary to stress very clearly that the attitude favoring strict and harsh reprisals has its justification. It testifies to a strong social reaction to the increasing wave of criminal and economic offensives and speculation, all three delaying our emergence from the crisis. It also demonstrates the extent to which society feels threatened by the spread of criminal offenses, and its demand for penal measures of a kind which would offer it a sense of security. In the situation where economic measures designed to restore the market to a state of normal functioning cannot bring immediate results, it is necessary to take a critical look both at the whole penal policy and at its individual features. It was precisely such critical evoluation which lay behind the 104 applications brought in by the Justice Minister in 1982, all demanding special revision of court trials in cases concerning speculation offenses, and stipulating that the sentences brought in against the perpetrators of these crimes be changed to more rigorous ones. Such revisions of court sentences give expression to the general conviction that, given the conditions imposed by the economic reform, the current state of our market requires more stringent penal measures, and also that the existing penal policy dealing with this category of offenses is far from perfect.

Thus, our penal policy cannot ignore the dimensions of the phenomena of criminal activity, or the threat they pose to social -- and individual citizens' -- interests. The type of discomfort [involved in the punishment] -- for instance, economic strictures -- should be determined by taking into consideration the type of damage done. Realization of this principle requires constant and careful analysis of all considerations, with regular attention paid to the voice of public opinion. It is the latter which objectively demonstrates the degree to which crime threatens society, and shows particular concern about all instances where, at the time of our struggle to emerge from the crisis and increase productivity figures, our national income is found to be squandered or held back illegally by speculators and parasites.

Scholl: Some people believe that there is no real connection between the deterrent element contained in the death penalty and the degree to which society is threatened by the most serious type of crime, such as, for instance, murder.

Zawadzki: This is a dubious argument. In the first place, neither do we have any irrefutable proof that this penalty does not deter from crime -- just as it would be impossible to prove that every criminal eventually mends his ways and ceases to be dangerous. Practice often suggests an altogether different outcome, as illustrated by the recent case of a criminal who, having served 25 years in jail for killing a man, committed another murder after he was eventually released. In the second place, the mere fact that the possibility exists of passing and executing such a sentence prompts many potential criminals to control themselves and reject the temptation to commit a crime.

These were the considerations taken into account by the legislator in deciding to keep the death penalty in the Polish legal system. Another argument which proves that the decision to retain it has been correct is furnished by the experience of other countries. Where such crimes as the murder of a policeman, or a prison guard, are regularly punished with the death sentence, criminals try hard to avoid committing them.

While we do need to take all humanitarian considerations into account we must not forget that our citizens' peace and safety have to be safeguarded. Society today feels seriously threatened by such crimes as murder, robbery, rape, and burglary. It is clearly feared that if dangerous criminals are to be sentenced, at the most, to 25 years' imprisonment, then it is possible that, after doing a few years of the sentence, they might reappear in the streets again (in consequence of clemency acts being passed, or conditional release granted, and so on), ready to embark on the path of vice and crime again. Those are the reasons why the fact of our having retained the death penalty as as extraordinary measure to be applied to the most dangerous of criminals meets with general social approval.

If we consider the exceptional degree of cruelty which accompanies the crime of murder, and the sadistic ruthlessness of many criminals, it is clear that to guarantee them their life would constitute an excess of clemency on the part of society and -- taking into account the current state of affairs -- would amount to society making light of the high degree of threat to its own fabric that the criminals represent.

Scholl: Thank you for the conversation.

MINISTER ON NEED FOR NEW ART, CULTURE POLICY

PM151510 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 26 Jul 83 p 1,3

[Interview with Culture and Art Minister Prof Kazimierz Zygulski by GLOS SZCZECINSKI correspondent Mariusz Czarniecki -- date, place not given; footnote carried at end of item states that the interview is "unauthorized"]

[Excerpts] Czarniecki: Minister, is it not high time -- in view of the very obvious decline in the popularization of culture in our country, which has already persisted for upward of a dozen years and is evidenced by a number of "blank areas" on our cultural map and by the continuing spread of cultural illiteracy -- to start thinking of some new ways of popularizing culture (such as were proved effective during the twenty initial [postwar] years and, on the whole, turned out to be most fruitful)?

Zygulski: I would like to point out that one of the more important aspects of the reforms which we are currently carrying out -- perhaps even the most important for the sphere of culture -- is the far-reaching measure of self-management and independence of each individual unit, and also the territorial independence of each region.

This is also tied up with the continually expanding local powers of cultural institutions. And this is why I do not believe that we should see the future in terms of forcing a new singular model of the popularization of culture on anybody, even if that model is, in the intention of its authors, a vast improvement on the existing state of affairs. It is especially necessary in this particular field to let people search for their own solutions that will match the circumstances and the traditions of their own environment, those traditions which the people themselves want to continue; to let them find their own ideas and work out their own innovatory approaches according to their own needs and desires. This method does, of course, involve a certain risk. But can any creative activity exist without risk? In any case we will not be forcing any uniform schemes for the popularization of culture in any area. We are, on the other hand, expecting to see the rise of many different initiatives -- and hope they will turn out to be fruitful.

Our models date back to the immediate postwar period, when both the cadres responsible for cultural affairs and the people themselves were quite different and when we were carrying out an educational and cultural revolution. What was appropriate then does not apply to the reality of the 1980's. The task we are facing now, therefore, is not that of creating new and universally applicable models but of persuading people to show initiative, individual effort, and a risk-taking attitude.

Czarniecki: What risk is this?

Zygulski: It is obvious that there will appear a differentiation between regions, institutions, and centers; it will, for instance, turn out that one of two neighbouring rural cultural centers will thrive with creative activity while the other will have a much weaker appeal and will continue to lose its active members and sympathizers.

Czarniecki: How is the recently created National Culture Fund functioning? Are work enterprises -- in particular the larger firms and industrial plants for whose support we might perhaps hope in the first place -- willing to spend money on promoting culture, or do they perhaps show the mean attitude of hiding behind the economic reform and claiming that they are...economizing instead?

Zygulski: As regards the Culture Development Fund established on the basis of the Sejm act of 4 May 1982, the experience of the first stage of its activity shows that out of its three-tier system so far only one level, that of the central fund, has been developed and put into operation, while the voivodship and parish funds that were also provided for in the act have to date been found to be much less active, regardless of the fact that the legislators did indicate the possible -- and even mandatory -- sources from which they can secure their supply of finances and entrusted them with an important role in encouraging the development of cultural life in their own areas.

It is necessary to differentiate between the cultural activity of work enterprises and the national fund for the development of culture. The fund is tied up with the territorial system of administration. The new legal and economic situation in which work enterprises, as well as trade unions, have found themselves means that -- although this state of affairs is temporary -- their tasks in the sphere of culture are not yet defined clearly enough. We can only hope that in the long run both work enterprises and trade unions will take upon themselves the duties and activities expected of patrons of culture.

Remember also that, at the moment, the distribution of funds in an enterprise depends entirely on the wishes of members of the work force.

The so-called social welfare fund is assigned by work forces for purposes which serve social welfare only in a very narrow sense. According to our findings only 4 percent is allocated for cultural activities in a more precise sense of the term.

This is why we at the ministry are pressing for legal regulation of the matter of a kind that would allow enterprises more room for maneuver. We do not wish to issue injunctions: The main concern is to create the opportunities -- which should in each instance stimulate culture activists to convince either the management or the workers council that they ought to avail themselves of those opportunities. If they do, the enterprise will be entitled to benefit from certain specified tax relief. This will, of course, constitute an incentive, but I would like to stress particularly strongly that we are primarily concerned with getting those who decide about the allocation of funds in an enterprise to consciously spend some of them on culture. The system currently in operation does not guarantee an automatic supply of financial means, and so it is up to us to justify such expenditure and persuade worker collectives in its favor.

Czarniecki: Are we not placing too much hope -- considering it all concerns financial matters -- in our skill and power of persuasion? Time will tell.... Let us now, if you do not mind, move on to the situation existing in the creative artists' circles -- among writers, visual artists, or movie makers. How can it be assessed today?

Zygulski: Creative cricles...artists unions.... As we know, the situation which we have witnessed in our country over the past few months was brought about by the difficulties connected with the recent years of unrest and tension -- and also with issues that had been accumulating for a long time. Seen in a broader context, it is a fragment of an extensive and serious problem, also known to exist in the socialist movement since the beginning of the century and recurring -- or, rather, becoming aggravated -- at intervals both in Poland and in other socialist countries in connection with various difficulties involved in the building of the new sociopolitical system. The major issue here is the place of the intelligentsia -- in particular the creative intelligentsia -- in the socialist system.

Tensions, doubts, attitudes of discouragement, sometimes even a turning away from the socialist idea, or the conviction that any development of creative art and culture is made difficult within the framework of the socialist system -- these are the symptoms characteristic of crisis periods. The aftermath of the crisis is expressed in a whole range of different moods and attitudes, from those of uncertainty and procrastination through crises of personal world outlooks to the other extreme, an acceptance of the socialist principles and a will to overcome the crisis. Today we observe a distinct polarization of attitudes in these cricles. It makes itself particularly apparent in artistic communities because they have a much more profound awareness both of the situation they are currently experiencing and of its consequences, and this is of greater significance to the individuals involved than it would be to those hailing from, say, circles of technical or economic orientation.

And so we encounter a whole gamut of attitudes which are today expressed in the form of escaping from reality, or the passive stance of the so-called internal emigration, or else opposition activity, the boycotts, and attempts to prove the thesis that Polish culture can only develop if it is transplanted outside the country. We must act with full determination to overcome this unending Polish preoccupation with commemorating death and failure and give the lie to the myth of the lost generation. Feeding on illusions instead of reality can only provide nourishment for pessimistic perplexities.

Czarniecki: This, then, is the background. And what do we see against this background?

Zyguleski: All these perturbations affect many people and many circles, often very painfully. The economic crisis and the changes in our economic system have put many of our creative artists in a difficult financial position. The problem of their prospects for continuing in their chosen professions becomes very acute when we consider the shortage of materials for the visual artists, or of musical instruments for the musicians. This constitutes another reason for the general fascination our artists feel for foreign markets, where artists' fees and earnings are incomparably higher.

All the above reasons point to the sources of various tensions in our creative artists' circles. They can be overcome only if we learn -- and in this field this is possibly more essential then in some others -- to live a real life, without utopian visions or false facades, and to support every creative effort and every evidence of turning toward the future.

BRIEFS

NEW CUBAN ENVOY -- Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz received here today the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, Quintin Pino Machado, who paid his introductory visit prior to starting the mission in this country. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 11 Aug 83 LD]

KARAS IN NEW ZEALAND -- Antoni Karas, deputy minister of foreign trade, conducted a 2-day visit to Wellington, the captial of New Zealand. He held talks with officials of the New Zealand Foreign Trade Ministry. Deputy Minister Karas also met with heads of the wool producers associations, hide producers, and with representatives of the association of meat exporters. The current state of economic relations between the two countries was assessed during the talks and interst in their development was stressed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Jul 83 LD]

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR ARRIVES 15 AUG

AU151256 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/8/1983 -- Yitzhaq Shamir, minister of foreign affairs of the State of Israel, arrived in Bucharest on Monday morning for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei and other officials.

Also present were Constantin Vasiliu, Romania's ambassador in Tel Aviv, and Tzvi Brosh, Israel's ambassador in Bucharest.

Talks With Andrei

AU151755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/8/1983 -- Official talks started in Bucharest between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, on August 15.

The two ministers reviewed the current stage and the prospects of the Romanian-Israeli relations in various domains of mutual interest.

Approached were also aspects of the international life, with special attention paid to the evolution and ways of instatement of peace in the Middle East.

DASCALESCU GREETS BEGIN ON HIS BIRTHDAY

AU160811 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0722 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/8/1983 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu has sent a congratulatory telegram to Menachem Begin, prime minister of the State of Israel, on his 70th birthday.

BRIEFS

NEW IRRIGATION PROJECT -- One of the most extensive water development projects in the country is under way in the eastern part of Romania, in the Covurluiu Plains. An area extending on 222,000 hectares is laid out for irrigation, the waters of the Danube, the Siret and the Prut being used to this end. This wide-scope project, part and parcel of the comprehensive programme for land melioration recently worked out in Romania, calls for the building of a vast network of conduits -- more than 3,800 km -- a 19 km-long main canal, as well as for operations to regulate about 28 km of water flow. Consequently, more than 13,000 hectares of land will be protected against floods. So far, the constructors prepared for irrigation 6,000 hectares or so, 50 percent of the volume of operations (that is 119,000 hectares) being carried out until 1985. Large hydraulic-engineering systems for irrigations are under construction in other parts of Romania as well: the hydrographic basis on Mostistea, the hydrographic basin of Calmatui, the Buzau Plains in southeastern Romania, the Dainei-Ostrov basin in Dobrogea and the Burdusani terrace in Northern Moldova. According to provisions, four million hectares will be laid out for irrigations until 1985, as compared to 2,380,000 hectares in 1982. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 8 Aug 83 AU]

SUNDIC ON QUESTION OF REAGAN-ANDROPOV SUMMIT

LD152056 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] President Reagan mentioned the possibility of a meeting with Yuriy Andropov in a letter he recently sent to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The Reagan-Andropov meeting has already been debated for some time, but nobody knows whether or not there are any prospects for the two statemen to meet by the end of this year or at the beginning of the next? America's allies in West Europe, the FRG in the first place, advocate a meeting between Reagan and Andropov before the outcome of the Geneva negotiations on the Euromissiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons is known.

However, for the time being there are no indications whatsoever, either from Moscow or Washington that the Geneva negotiators, who are at present on vacation, will come back with fresh proposals. Each superpower continues to assert that the success of the Geneva negotiations depends on the other. Expecting Soviet concessions, the United States is putting the finishing touches on its preparations for deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe.

For its part, Moscow sounds a warning that nothing will come of the Andropov-Reagan meeting if the West's plan for delivery of American missiles to West Europe is implemented. In other words, in the next few months, that is, before the end of December, a decision should be reached in Geneva on Euromissiles, or -- and this is less likely, though many advocate such a solution -- the ultimate dateline for the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe should be moved by 6 months at least.

According to some, this would be enough to achieve satisfactory progress at the Geneva negotiations. Such progress has allegedly already been achieved at the talks in Vienna on the reduction of troops in central Europe.

But missiles are not the only problem that divides the two superpowers. They are not even the most important problem. What is disputed more than anything else is how to preserve their positions in the world and expand them. Moscow sees America's behavior in the near and Middle East, Africa, and Central America as the main obstacle to agreement with Washington. Not even agreement on the purchase of 9 million tons of American grain in the next 5 years or the agreement on the final text of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are seen as proof of American readiness to talk seriously with the Soviet Union. Washington feels the same lack of trust towards Moscow.

True enough, superpowers are known to change their attitudes quickly and easily, particularly when they have a reason of their own to do so. For instance, the world would not be surprised if, in the near future, word got around that the two superpowers were working on preparations for the Andropov-Reagan meeting in a big way or that an agreement on Euromissiles was in the offing. In all likelihood, it was not by coincidence that a few days ago Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated that the best solution for Europe would be one that excluded the presence of both Soviet and American medium-range missiles. To arrive at this, the West German chancellor believes that a meeting between Reagan and Andropov is indispensable. Perhaps the two superpowers have different calculations, but in all likelihood they deliberate in similar ways, regardless of the fact that they behave differently.

FINANCIAL TIES DISCUSSED WITH SENATOR DODD

LD151728 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, August 15 (TANJUG) -- U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd left here today (Monday) after an official four-day visit to Yugoslavia. Earlier, Senator Dodd and Deputy Federal Secretary for Finances Dr Dragutin Grupkovic, discussed Yugoslav-U.S. bilateral financial relations and international monetary and financial matters.

Senator Dodd was interested especially in main directions in the implementation of Yugoslavia's recently adopted long-term economic stabilization programme, especially mechanisms designed to ensure its effective and consistent implementation.

The U.S. senator also showed special interest in the results of a coordinated international action for financial support to the implementation of the programme and the effects of this long-term action.

Although the bulk of the international financial support to Yugoslavia has not yet become operative, Dr Grupkovic pointed out the importance of the support for reviving the growth rate in industrial production as a vital factor in efforts to expand exports and maintain the country's external liquidity.

Also today, Senator Dodd and his aides met with Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia Miodrag Veljkovic. The topic included the bank's role in the effectuation of monetary and crediting policy measures and the realization of a package of international financial support to the stabilization programme in Yugoslavia's economy.

JUNE 'VJESNIK' ON OUTBREAK OF KOREAN WAR

AU101144 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 83 p 6

[Unattributed feature article in "It Happened Today" column entitled "25 June 1950: Storm Over the 38th Parallel"]

[Text] On Sunday, 25 June 1950, at about 0400 in Korea, which since ancient times has been called "Land of the Morning Calm," explosions resounded which shook the entire world. During the quarrels about the future organization of the Korean peninsula, divided into two states and two political systems, North Korean troops crossed the 38th Parallel Demarcation Line, and thus the dangerous Korean War began.

On that critical morning, U.S. President Harry Truman was having his breakfast at his family home when the telephone rang. The excited voice of Secretary of State Dean Acheson was heard: "Mr President, I have very bad news. The North Koreans have attacked South Korea!"

"Convene the Security Council immediately," Truman replied.

At that moment, something that Acheson did not know, North Korean troops had already taken the town of Kaesong and the South Korean Government had been immediately evacuated from Seoul to Pusan, a port on the extreme south of the Korean peninsula. American troops had been "caught" in the storm that was about to break.

Later it had become evident that the beginning of hostilities in the Far East had not surprised anyone. Moreover, the war was eagerly awaited, particularly by the American "hawks," headed by the belligerent General Douglas MacArthur, who at his command post in Tokyo could hardly wait to pull the trigger of the huge American war potential. For a long time he had imagined a "crusade" against communism and now he had his opportunity.

The spark in Korea appeared as a result of the cruel cold war and quickly threatened to provoke a conflagration of world proportions. Instead of freedom, this country, which had been artificially divided since 1945, thanks to the different interests of the great powers, got the 38th Parallel as a border between two systems, a communist one in the North and a capitalist one in the South. Soon, the two opposing blocs began to confront each other in the two parts of Korea in a bitter cold war game. All negotiations on the future had failed, and arms began to be used. When hostilities broke out it was automatically accepted in the United States, which was gripped by the hysteria of McCarthyism, that the communists were responsible for the war. What really happened in the first hours of the war has never been precisely determined. The question soon became purely academic because the North Korean Army, with a number of successful operations, had completely destroyed the South Korean forces in the first week of battle. A battalion of American soldiers joined the battle but quickly suffered the same fate as the South Koreans. Following the first conflict, a lieutenant told an American correspondent:

"Give me your jeep and I, too, will know which direction to go. Tell them at home that we have nothing to fight with and that this is a quite useless war!"

However, the American leadership did not think so. Taking advantage of its influence in the United Nations, the United States succeeded in getting the Security Council, in the absence of the USSR, to proclaim North Korea an aggressor and called on the UN member countries to participate in the defense of the reactionary Syngman Rhee regime in the South. Thus, a collective "police action" began in which a number of Western countries joined in order to oppose the notorious "Red Danger" for the first time since the intervention in Soviet Russia. The cold war competition had now been transformed into a bloody game with hundreds of thousands of soldiers and with the most modern means of war. During the next 3 years, as the armies crossed the notorious 38th parallel, Korea was transformed into a pile of rubble, a process in which the civilian population suffered most. A ceasefire agreement was not reached until as late as 27 July 1953, according to which everything remained as it had been before.

On the battleground of this senseless conflict, which was a culmination of poisoned cold war relations, there were 333,000 killed and missing soldiers from UN ranks, while the North Koreans and the Chinese, who in the meantime had also joined the battle, had 1.54 million casualties. The two countries were completely destroyed, while 5 million people had to leave their homes!

STATISTICS PROVIDED ON BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD131036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0024 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- On 15 August, the members of the border units of the Yugoslav People's Army celebrate their holiday, Border Guards' Day.

The borders of our country are among the most open in the world, but only for well-meaning guests.

On every occasion our border guards have shown determination and readiness to oppose most energetically all attempts by those who do not respect our principles of peace, friendship, and cooperation, who seek to undermine by evil actions the achievements of our revolution and the strategic aims of SFRY policy.

Although among the most peaceful in the world, our borders are not without events requiring quick and efficacious action by our border guards. During the first 7 months of this year, there were 198 incidents and violations of the state borders. Our citizens were responsible for 48 such violations, while foreigners committed 150 offenses. Most offenses and incidents -- 134 -- concerned violations of SFRY territory and territorial waters, while our air space was violated 37 times, mainly by pilots of private tourist planes from neighboring countries.

During the same period, there were 1,935 attempts to illegally cross the Yugoslav borders in both directions. There were 1,258 attempts to illegally cross our border from Yugoslavia and 677 from neighboring countries. Most of these "travelers" without passports were not SFRY citizens. Their plans for an "excursion" across the border were not successful and they soon found themselves in the hands of our border guards, who handed them to the workers of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH CANADA

LD151644 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, August 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Canada today (Monday) decided to conclude an agreement on cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food industry.

Assessed by both sides as a major impetus to the further advancement of cooperation between the two countries, the agreement covers exchanges of scientific and technical information in food industry, exchange of biological materials and experts, and exploration of opportunities for joint activity on third markets.

The agreement provides for the setting up of Yugoslav-Canadian commission to follow the development of agreed cooperation.

This is the first inter-governmental document of this kind the Yugoslav Government concluded with another country in the field of agriculture.

STATUS REPORT ON PETROLEUM IMPORTS, EXPORTS

AU111619 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 83 p 3

[Darko Gorsek report]

[Summary] In the first 6 months of this year, Yugoslavia imported 4.15 million tons of crude oil, that is, 1.35 million tons less than had been anticipated. On 31 May, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] adopted a decision on issuing the necessary guarantees for the payment of $160 million for importing 700,000 tons of crude oil, $40 million for importing oil products, $20 million for importing spare parts and equipment for oil prospecting and drilling, and $16 million for importing coking coal.

As a result of this, the Yugoslav oil industry has been left short by 1 million tons of crude oil, as compared to the original plans. It is expected that the imports of crude oil and the supply of oil products will continue to stay at the level of the preceding months, but the prospects for September are less certain, especially in view of the foreign currency shortage. It is known that the organizations of associated labor and the responsible banks are usually slow in allotting to the National Bank their shares of foreign exchange funds for the import of crude oil. Recently the FEC requested the Foreign Exchange Inspectorate to exercise its control authority to ensure a more regular inflow of foreign exchange funds to the National Bank.

The FEC has also reviewed the projected fulfillment of the energy plan in the period to the end of the year. According to this plan, $1.1 billion in foreign exchange will be needed for importing 5 million tons of crude oil, $200 million for importing oil products, $180 million for natural gas exploration and production at home and abroad, and $130 million for importing coking coal. It is already obvious now that the country will be short $400 million for these purposes. In other words, if the set allotment of 17 percent of the country's foreign exchange inflow for the import of energy raw materials is not increased to at least 20 percent, the imports of crude oil will be reduced below plan.

On the other hand, the INA [Petroleum Refineries and Sales Enterprise] oil industry work organization has so far incurred a total debt of $251 million, of which it must repay $184.5 million by 27 August. For this reason, the FEC has issued export permits to it for 500,000 tons of crude oil, 226,000 tons of oil products, and 140,000 tons of artificial fertilizers. The exports will be carried out in August, September, and October, and will deprive the Yugoslav market of another 700,000 tons of oil products, that is, 4.5 percent of the planned annual production.

SERBIAN OFFICIAL ASSAILS PLANT'S HIGH SALARIES

LD152058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Titovo Uzice 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Milovan Djokanovic, member of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, visited the Kotroman chemical works at Mokra Gora near Titovo Uzice today. Accompanied by representatives of the municipal assembly, the municipal LC committee, and the regional economic chamber, they inspected the production halls and then talked with representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and management organs of the works and the local Mokra Gora community.

Director Milenko Pavic told the visitors about activity at the works, which employs 206 workers and produces the constituents of protective substances used in the motor industry and materials used by paper mills. The raw materials for these two production programs are largely imported. In the first half of the year, the Kotroman works achieved good business results.

Taking part in the conversation, Nikola Ljubicic said it was not good that experts on the staff should live in Titovo Uzice, 50 km from the works, and spend a great deal of time on the road; they were unable to spend all their time at the works and make a full contribution. Ljubicic commented in a very critical manner on the development of the collective, which was established in 1948, stressing that it should have developed far more rapidly and that it should rid itself of the need to import raw materials.

Ljubicic also criticized the high personal incomes, which average 19,500 dinars. He did not accept the additional explanation of the high personal incomes. I should like to see the whole of the Yugoslav economy enjoy incomes like these. However, in light of our knowledge of how other industries and work collectives live and what their personal incomes are, Nikola Ljubicic said, the personal incomes here are really high.

Dobrivoje Vidic was interested in the work of the workers' council and wanted to know whether the collective members were familiar with the final document on the long-term program of economic stabilization. After receiving a negative reply, Vidic said:

"I asked this question because I am convinced that many people will be content with no more than the excerpts made public in the press and on television. We shall be making a terrible mistake if the document is not read by every single one of us. If you fail to read this document I do not know how you will know what you, too, should be doing in your works. It will be unacceptable if every work organization in Yugoslavia does not find a way during the next 3 months to study the document and become familiar with it. Every workers' council should have four or five copies of this document. This is a major matter, which must be on the agenda of every basic organization of the League of Communists and every workers' council."

BRIEFS

CROATIAN UNEMPLOYMENT -- In the SR of Croatia, there are 110,000 unemployed, 78 percent of whom are below the age of 30, 62 percent of whom are women, and about 56 percent of whom are skilled workers. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 83 p 3 AU]

NOVI SAD OIL PRODUCTION -- Novi Sad, 2 Aug -- In the past 6 months, Nafta-Gas of Novi Sad has produced 652,945 tons of crude oil, 3.2 percent more than in the same period last year and more than planned. It has also produced 361,422,000 cubic meters of natural gas, which is only 66 percent of the quantity produced in the same period last year and 32 percent below plan. It has drilled 54,530 meters of boreholes. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 83 p 5 AU]